

EXCHANGE:
Closing Quotations—
T.T. London 3a/34d.
Or Demand 3a/315/16d.

The Hongkong Telegraph

WEATHER FORECAST
RAINY.
Barometer 30.11.

(ESTABLISHED 1881)

November 30, 1918. Temperature 6 a.m. 64 2 p.m. 76

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November 30, 1917. Temperature 6 a.m. 64 2 p.m. 67
Humidity 69 33

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REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

THE EX-KAISER'S SURRENDER.

Important British Legal Decision.

London, November 26.

Reuter is informed that the War Cabinet has instructed the Law Officers of the Crown to report upon the legal position of the ex-Kaiser, but no report has yet been made.

A Rightful Demand.

Later.

The Lord Chancellor, the Attorney General and the Solicitor General have advised the Government that the Allied Governments, either jointly or individually, are entitled to demand the ex-Kaiser's surrender. The same decision applies to all persons who ordered or committed crimes covered by pre-war Extradition Treaties.

Holland's Attitude.

London, November 27.

In the Dutch Second Chamber, the Premier, after promising certain urgent social reforms, referred to the question of the ex-Kaiser, saying Holland was only according traditional hospitality to a refugee.

Other Arrests Demanded.

London, November 26.

The British and French Press scathingly comment on the Bavarian Legion disclosures. They declare that no crime in the history of the world was ever prepared in a more cold-blooded and deliberate manner. Beside the little group of plotters in Berlin and Vienna, Napoleon at his worst appears a white man. Even the German papers are shocked at the revelations and the advanced Socialist organs in Berlin demand the arrest of Herr Bethmann Hollweg, Herr von Jigow and Herr Zimmerman.

THE HOME ELECTIONS.

Strong Feeling on Exclusion of Germans.

London, November 27.

One of the outstanding features of the Election is the part women are playing as candidates and voters. The former include Miss Christabel Pankhurst, who is contesting Southwark, Birmingham, and Mrs. How Martyn, at Hendon; while Mrs. Hope opposes Mr. Asquith at East Fife.

Pro-Government Election authorities declare that eighty per cent. of the soldiers on the Western Front are expected to vote. Liberal organ estimate thirty per cent.

Coalitionist newspapers are admitting it has been a tactical mistake to antagonise patriotic Labour by putting up Coalitionists to oppose certain Labourites who have worked zealously for the war and foreshadow a number of Coalitionist withdrawals.

The election meetings being held all over the country demonstrate the intensity of feeling among all classes as regards the future exclusion of Germans from Britain, the surrender of the ex-Kaiser and the punishment of other enemy criminals. This is a definite test question being put to candidates.

Mr. Asquith's Platform.

London, November 26.

Mr. Asquith, in the course of his Election Address to East Fife, condemns any tampering with the essentials of Free Trade. He advocates prompt Home Rule for Ireland, the undelayed removal of war restrictions upon personal liberty, dwells on the strengthened ties with the Dominions resulting from war comradeship and anticipates stimulated inter-Imperial development of common resources and more frequent and intimate intercourse of counsel without in any wise impairing local autonomy.

The Sinn Fein Campaign.

London, November 27.

A feature of the Election-in-Ireland is the campaign of the Sinn Feiners, who are running 100 candidates for 105 seats, not only in Catholic constituencies but are fighting every seat in Protestant Uster. The Sinn Fein leader, Dr. Ullers, has been nominated for four constituencies, including Mr. Dillon's and Mr. Devlin's.

BRITISH WAR PRISONERS.

Many More Flocking Home.

London, November 27.

The War Prisoners Department announces that 494 officers and 14,235 men have arrived from Germany and Holland; 5,811 are expected to arrive this week from Germany, Holland, Denmark and Norway; while 2,500 civilians from Germany and 2,045 soldiers are arriving at Dover from Germany, Bulgaria and Turkey.

Reliable information has been received that prisoners escaping from the German lines in Belgium are not in a serious condition. They are in good spirits, though dirty and badly clothed. The Belgians are feeding and sheltering them.

CHILIAN-PERUVIAN DISPUTE SETTLED.

London, November 27.

A message from New York says the Chilean Consul General has announced that the dispute between Chile and Peru has been adjusted.

WAR CASUALTIES.

The British Naval Figures.

London, November 28.

The total naval casualties to November 11, including the Naval Air Service to March 31, but excluding the Naval Division, are—Dead, 2,466 officers and 30,895 men; wounded, 8,55 officers and 4,378 men; missing, 15 officers and 32 men; taken prisoner, 222 officers and 2,533 men. In addition, 14,661 officers and men of merchant ships and fishing vessels have been killed and 3,295 taken prisoner.

INDIA'S WAR EFFORT.

London, November 27.

The following figures refer to Indian ranks only. An official memorandum shows that the strength of the Army in India at the outbreak of war was 239,561; 1,161,780, of which 757,747 were combatants, were recruited during the war to September 20; 353,874 were dead, 55,061 were wounded, 8,000 were missing, 10,000 were wounded, and 9,002 were taken prisoner. The majority of the casualties were suffered in Mesopotamia.

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

THE ALLIED OCCUPATION.

Anglo-French Armies on German Frontier.

London, November 28.

Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports: "Our forward troops have reached the German frontier between the neighbourhood of Bapa and St. Avelot. We have taken possession of 1,400 German guns since November 11."

Occupying Luxembourg.

London, November 27.

A French communiqué states: "French armies completing the occupation of Luxembourg have reached the German frontier eastward of Weiswanpuh and Hemerscheim."

Alsations' Delight.

London, November 28.

Reuter's correspondent with the French Armies in Alsace, describing the entry of Marshal Petain and Generals Fayolle and Gouraud into Strasburg at head of an imposing cortege of troops, says the Place Kleber, where the troops defiled before the statue of Kleber, was filled with people all wearing the Tricolor, cockades, rosettes and ribbons. Every window of the balcony was crammed with enthusiastic Alsations waving handkerchiefs and cheering the troops, in the midst of whom was a procession of charming Alsation girls in national costume.

A Dutch Denial.

London, November 26.

Reuter's correspondent at The Hague states that in the Second Chamber the Premier denied that the Entente had in any way protested against the passage of German troops through Limburg.

Italians Occupy Innsbruck.

Amsterdam, November 26.

A message from Vienna says the Italians have occupied Innsbruck.

GERMANY'S SURRENDERED FLEET.

Display of German Flag Forbidden.

London, November 28.

The Admiralty announces that Admiral von Reuter, commanding the interned German Fleet, has protested against [Admiral Beatty's] instruction forbidding the German flag, as being a breach of International custom and contrary to the idea of chivalry between honorable opponents.

Admiral Beatty has replied saying the Armistice suspends hostilities but a state of war still exists between Germany and the Allies and no enemy vessel can be permitted to fly its national ensign in British ports while under custody.

German "Discipline."

London, November 26.

A British naval officer who received the surrender of a German destroyer in the Firth of Forth stated that the German officer who presented himself in order to make the surrender proved to be a junior. Asked where the Commander was, he replied: "The Commander gave us some trouble four days ago, so we threw him overboard." A white armbled representative of the Workmen's and Soldiers' Council aboard the destroyer reported this statement. An officer belonging to another destroyer stated that he had been a hairdresser at Liverpool.

More U-Boats Surrender.

London, November 27.

Twenty-seven more German submarines surrendered at Harwich to-day, making the total 114.

FOR SEBASTOPOL.

Allied Squadron on the Way.

London, November 27.

It is officially announced in Paris that an Allied squadron of five battleships, two cruisers and nine destroyers, commanded by Admiral Calleboeuf, sailed for Sebastopol on the 25th inst. It was preceded by a cruiser, two destroyers and a submarine.

DUTCH REFORMS.

London, November 26.

Reuter's correspondent at The Hague says the Second Chamber, by 43 votes to 38, passed a resolution in favour of the immediate introduction of far-reaching democratic legal and social reforms.

FRENCH SHIPBUILDING AND MANUFACTURING.

London, November 26.

Reuter's correspondent at Paris says M. Klotz, Minister of Finance, introducing a Bill providing for £80,000,000, whereby the munition factories shall be devoted to shipbuilding construction and agricultural machinery manufacture, said large contracts had been promised.

A SLAV UNION.

London, November 26.

Reuter's correspondent at Copenhagen says a Conference of representatives of all parties held at Agram issued a Proclamation of the Union of all the South Slav districts of Austria-Hungary with Serbia and Montenegro.

U. S. EXPORTS.

London, November 27.

Reuter's correspondent at Washington says the Trade Board announces the immediate removal of export restrictions on several hundred commodities, including machinery, locomotives, chemicals, drugs, manufactured rubber, and railway building materials.

AN UNCONFIRMED REPORT.

London, November 26.

There has hitherto been no official confirmation of yesterday's Stockholm report that a German submarine destroyed a British transport going to Archangel on the 11th inst.

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

THE NEW REGIME IN GERMANY.

End of the Monarchy Announced.

London, November 28.

Reuter's correspondent at Copenhagen says seventy delegates attended an important Conference between the Governments of the German States held in Berlin.

Herr Ebert, in his opening address, declared that a Socialist Republic had now finally replaced the Monarchy. Executive power was now in the hands of the workers and soldiers. The next aim was peace on a secure economic basis. The worst consequences would ensue if some of the Armistice terms were not mitigated. The summoning of a National Assembly was necessary in order to secure regular co-operation between the Imperial Administration and the Federal State.

D. S. J., Foreign Secretary, said the situation was menacing owing to the Entente's desire to destroy us and because internal separatist movements are increasing.

Decisions of the Conference.

London, November 26.

Reuter's correspondent at Copenhagen says upon the resumption of the Conference of representatives of the German Federal States at Berlin, a resolution was passed firstly emphasising the need of unity among the various "German tribes" against separatist movements; secondly, that a National Assembly should be summoned as soon as possible; thirdly, that the Soviets should represent the people's will until the Assembly meets; fourthly, that the Administration of the Empire must work for an early peace.

After Herr Müller, Minister of Economy, had warned the Conference against unauthorised encroachments in the money and credit systems, the Conference passed a resolution unanimously to the effect that "it is absolutely necessary that Britain and other credit institutions should work on the same basis and form as hitherto to maintain Germany's economic affairs, to secure supplies of provisions and raw materials and to obtain credit abroad for the German Republic." Herr Müller declared, that if the present lawless system continued, Germany would break down financially.

Support for Government.

London, November 26.

Reuter's correspondent at Amsterdam says a number of representatives of German troops at the front assured Herr Ebert and the Government of support and condemned the extremists.

A Counter Revolution?

Amsterdam, November 26.

The *Herald*'s Berlin correspondent telegraphs that General von Marwitz has arrived at Treves with a big army and is apparently preparing for a counter-revolution.

THE KING'S VISIT TO FRANCE.

Paris Prepares a Great Welcome.

Paris, November 28.

Yesterday Paris put the finishing touches to its toilet in readiness for King George's arrival to-day, which the entire nation is eagerly awaiting. Two thousand captured canons line the Champs-Elysées, neatly aligned. Banners are flying from every mast and window. By a military day it is intended to celebrate Britain's share in the war.

The splendid reception prepared for King George is proof of the sympathy uniting the two great nations of Western Europe. The Alliance has survived all efforts of 15 years of German intrigue. King Edward laid the foundation of close understanding between Britain and France. The official visit of King George is more than an event of State; it is a solemn consecration of the Alliance which will endure in peace as in war.—*Herald*.

Arrival at Boulogne.

London, November 27.

Reuter's correspondent at Boulogne says the King, the Prince of Wales and Prince Albert arrived from London at mid-day en route to Paris. The Royal party voyaged aboard the famous destroyer Broke, which was escorted by airships and a squadron of aeroplanes. The Royalties were enthusiastically received and after the usual ceremonial were fulfilled the party motored to Montreuil.

DOVER BARRAGE REMOVED.

London, November 27.

The Dover barrage has been removed. The barrage formerly consisted of nets between the Anglo-French shores in order to guard the entrance of the Channel and prevent the entrance of submarines. This was a difficult business, as it was necessary to keep the passage partially open for merchant shipping. Nets alone did not fulfil the object, and a barrage of mines and other buoyed obstacles was fixed up in 1917 and constantly guarded by armed trawlers and drifters. These were constantly subject to attack from enemy destroyers from Belgian ports in an effort to destroy the barrage.

SHIPPING TRANSFERS.

An American Refusal.

London, November 27.

Reuter's correspondent Washington says the Government has refused to approve the transfer to a British syndicate of British vessels owned by the International Mercantile Marine, including the *Olympic* and other most important ships. The Government has clifted to take over the vessels on the same terms as the British offer.

PRIORITY IN INDUSTRY.

London, November 28.

A Press Bureau notification says Dr. Addison, on the advice of the Council of Post-war Priority, announces that the following classes of work have first claim upon the raw materials and producing capacity released from war work, namely, the

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and
WAYCOOD-OTIS
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FOR QUOTATIONS APPLY TO THE
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New Scheme for Children's Early Endowment—
Principal features: Small Premium, Liberal Surrender Value,
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4 STRAND 3" to 10"
CIRCUMFERENCE.
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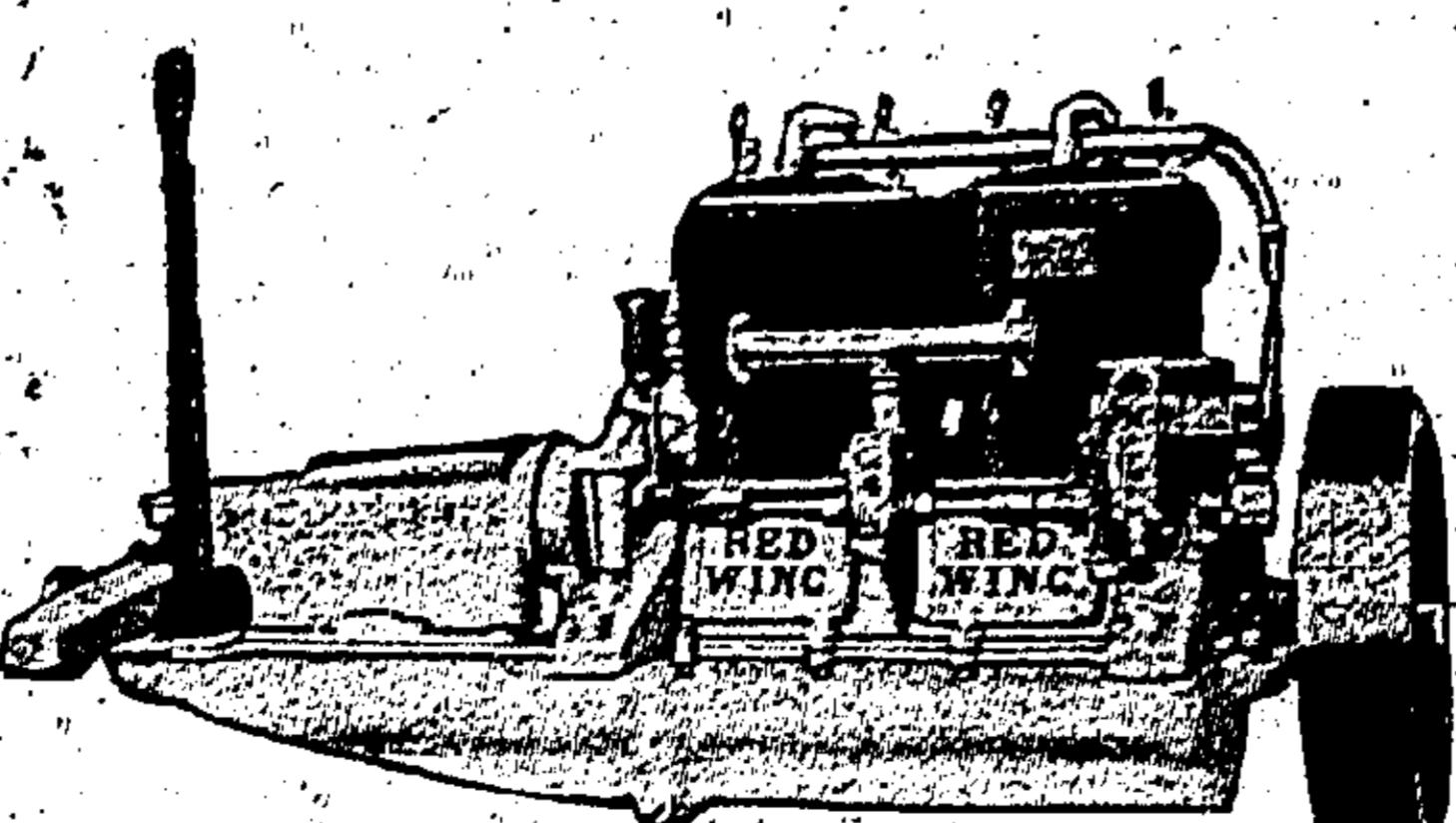
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MANILA CIGARS.

G. R.

Any European, Non-Asiatic or
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Colony should apply in person
at the Central Police Station
between the hours of 9 a.m. to
1 p.m. and 2 p.m. to 4 p.m. daily.
Applicants will be required to
produce Passports or identifica-
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All persons with certain exceptions
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required to Register themselves
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PERSONS ORDINANCE 1915.
Forms of Registration giving the
particulars required may be
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Australasian Soldiers After

the War.

Mr. Hughes, Prime Minister

of Australia, at a presentation

from the National Federation of

Trade Unions to Captain O Grady,

M.P., said when the war was over

it would take many months before

the Australian troops could

be got back home. He knew all

about the trade union standpoint,

and did not ask them to do any-

thing that was not compatible

with the spirit of unionism, but

he had come there to ask them to

do all they could and in a spirit

of brotherhood and admiration

for what the Australian soldiers

had done, to throw open to them

the gates of opportunity, so that

during, say, the 12 months they

were awaiting their return home,

they might enter the workshops of

this country, and instead of loafing about, occupy their time usefully

to themselves, to the country,

and to the Empire. It was not

at all a question of money; the

unions would make their own

conditions on that point. Fully

75 per cent. of the Australian

soldiers were either trade un-

ionists or the sons of unionists.

He did not ask trade unionists for

preference over their own flesh

and blood, but simply that, con-

sistently with unionism and the

claims of their own soldiers, they

would allow the Australian

soldiers to work in their work-

shops for a short period after the

war. Mr. W. A. Appleton, the

general secretary, said that as a

Federation, they would help the

Australians all they could, and the

unions were determined to do

whatever they could to help the

Australians.

GENERAL NEWS.

Royal Wedding in Kedah.
Tunku Yacob, a son of H. E. the Sultan, was recently married to Tunku Rakiah, a daughter of the late Tunku Mohamed Siad and a sister of Tunku Abidin, Assistant Director of Lands, South Kedah; says the Straits Echo. The wedding ceremonies were on a grand scale, being under State supervision. There was big dinner at the Bala Besar, to which all the heads of Departments and the members of the Ruling House were invited. The healths of the King and the Sultan were drunk, after which Mr. Hall, the acting Adviser, expressed his heartfelt congratulations to the married couple on their happy union. Dinner over, the guests adjourned to the bride's house, where they witnessed the berauand, which was carried out in the royal fashion.

V. C. Charged as an Absentee.
Lance Corporal Arthur Henry Cross, V.C., M.M., was charged at Dereham, Norfolk, recently with being absent from the Army without leave. The police superintendent said he had ascertained from the military authorities that Cross had been granted leave from August 31 to September 7. Corporal Cross explained that after his investiture in London he was granted leave to go and see his mother at Shipham, where he was to receive a presentation from his native village. He admitted that he had no documentary proof, but adhered to his assertion that his leave did not expire until midnight on Saturday. The presiding magistrate said he saw no other alternative than to hand him over to the military, although they had tried to avoid doing so. Cross was then handed over to an escort. Alleged Cannibalism in Karachi.

A case which has caused a great deal of interest throughout Sind is being heard by the Special First Class Magistrate in Karachi. Two men are charged with deserting graves at a Mohammedan cemetery. A portion of the dead body was found in a hut occupied by the men, together with the cloths used in Muslim graves. Near the hut another dead body of a child was found. The case has had great notoriety because of the allegations of cannibalism, and the Police have had complaints of theft of shrouds from graves, but hitherto no clue has been secured. The hut of the two accused was situated half a mile from the burying ground. According to the evidence, the Police did not remove the two bodies or place anybody to guard them. While the case was pending, the hut was burned down and the bodies destroyed only the bones and skulls being left.—M. Mail.

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GENERAL NEWS.

New South American Group. It is inevitable that the presence of the Chilean Mission should give rise to speculations as to the probability of the opportunity being taken to discuss a rapprochement between two neutrals equally isolated. Nothing has transpired as to the conversations that have taken place between Señor Gómez de Bañeza and President Irigoyen, but well-informed circles hint at the possibility of a movement for replacing the "A.B.O." group by "A.P.O." "P" being Paraguay. Such a movement, of course, would be German inspired and supported, and the recent journey to Aruncion of Dr. Brinkmann, Luxburg's medical attendant, is understood to be connected with it.

The State and Housing Schemes.

Mr. Hayes Fisher, President of the Local Government Board, speaking at a conference of representatives of the county councils and local authorities of Cornwall, Devon, Dorset, and Somerset at Exeter recently, said that the State was wise in trying to form a partnership between itself and local authorities to solve the housing problem. The suggestion that the State should pay 75 per cent. of the actual cost of building, instead of that proportion of the estimated deficit on schemes, was a double-edged weapon, because if the cost was below the estimate, the State would claim a share of the advantage. The sooner they could build houses at economic rents without State subsidies the better, but the present proposals were to meet urgent needs, and he hoped the schemes would be so far advanced that as soon as there was a prospect of peace they could all be set in motion, as it were, by pressing a button. He hoped working women would be consulted with regard to internal fittings and arrangements.

G. R.

PARTICULARS and CONDITIONS of the letting by Public Auction Sale, to be held on Monday, the 2nd December, 1918, at 3 p.m., at the Office of the Public Works Department, by Order of His Excellency the Officer Administering the Government of One Lot of Crown Land at Sheung Shui in the New Territories of Hongkong, for a term of 75 years, commencing from 1st July, 1918, with the option of renewal at a Crown Rent to be fixed by the Surveyor of His Majesty the King, for one further term of 75 years, less three days.

PARTICULARS OF THE LOT.

No. of Plot No.	Plot Name	Locality	Boundary Measurements.		Annual Rent	Upfront
			S.	E.		
Plot No. 1	Plot Name	Locality	feet	feet	feet	feet
Plot No. 2	Plot Name	Locality	feet	feet	feet	feet

HONGKONG POLICE RESERVE.

FANCY DRESS (CALICO) BALL.

CITY HALL, FRIDAY, December 13th, 1918, 9 p.m.

Tickets.—Member of Police Reserve ... \$ 3.
Non-Members ... \$ 5.
Ladies ... Free.

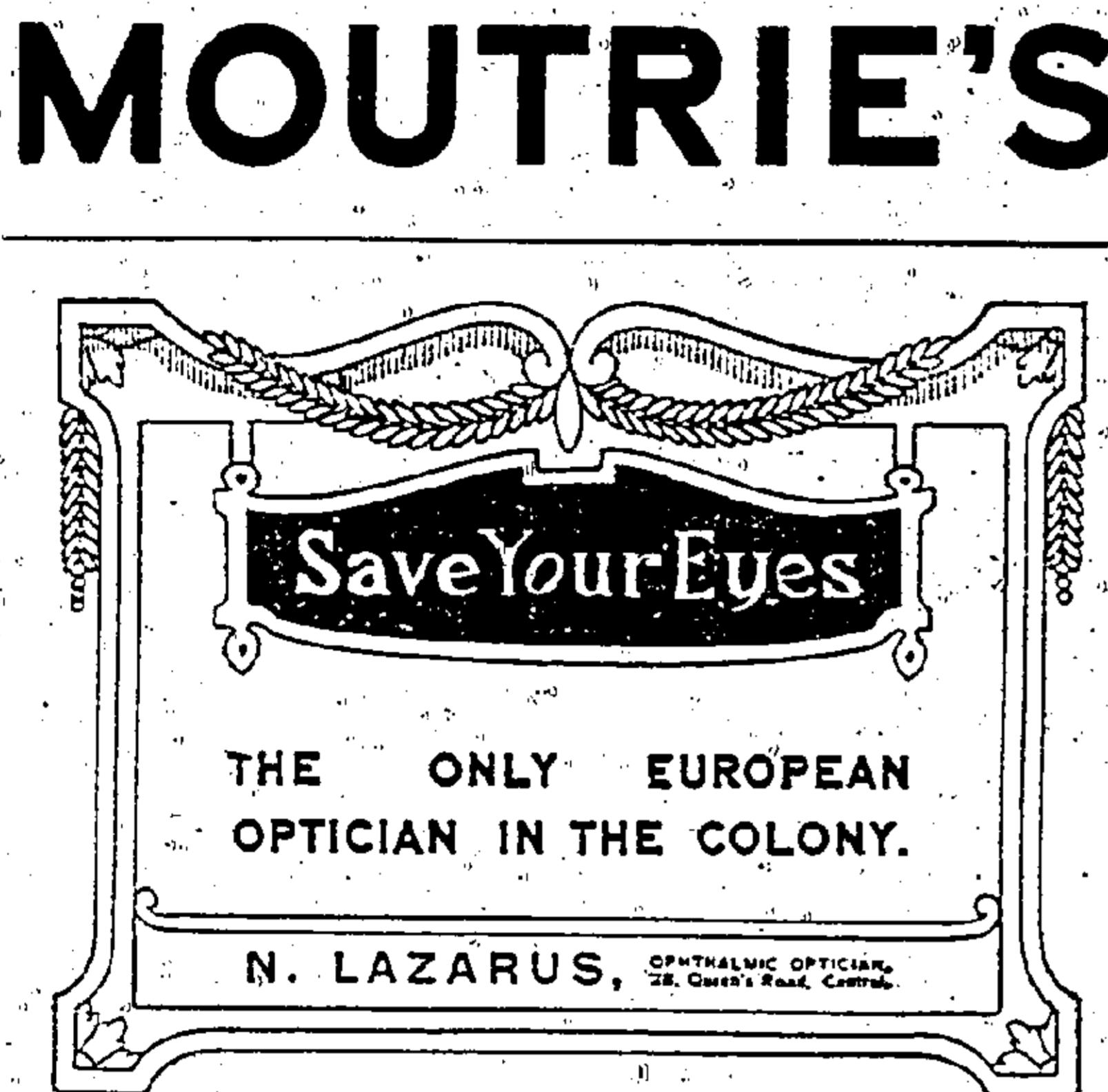
Tickets may be obtained by or through members of the Police Reserve only. Applications must be made in person to the invitation Committee at Headquarters' Club on and after TUESDAY, December 3rd, between the hours of 50 and 60 p.m. Applications by letter will not be attended to.

Calico Fancy Dress is not compulsory. Other Fancy Dress or ordinary Evening Dress may be worn. Prizes will be given, however, only for the most original costumes made of Calico.

The sale of Tickets will close at 10 a.m. on TUESDAY, December 10th, but at an earlier date if necessary.

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NOTICE.

G. R.
SANITARY BOARD OFFICE, HONGKONG.

To the OWNERS OF DOMESTIC BUILDINGS.

TAKE NOTICE that under No. 3 of the DOMESTIC CLEANLINESS AND VENTILATION BY-LAWS (as amended), every Domestic Building or part of such Building within the CENTRAL Division of the City of Victoria, and the WESTERN Division of Kowloon, occupied by Members of more than one family, except those within the European Reservation, or in Kowloon South of Austin Road or those parts of a Domestic Building used as a Shop, Office or Godown, must be CLEANSED and LIMEWASHED THROUGHOUT by the owners during the months of December and January.

N.B.—The word "throughout" used in this Notice means that the Houses should be Limewashed in respect of all the Walls of each Room, all Cubicles, Partitions, Stair Casings and Stair Linings, all Ceilings and the Undersides of Roofs in Main Buildings, Offices and Servants' Quarters and inclusive of Verandahs.

The Backyard must have its Containing Walls Limewashed up to the level of the First Floor.

Carved, Painted or Polished Woodwork in good condition, however, need not be Limewashed, but must be Cleaned.

The Board is prepared to Lime-wash FREE OF CHARGE a limited number of Buildings in those Divisions. OWNERS who desire to avail themselves of this offer should apply in writing to the Secretary on or before the 7th December, 1918.

Choice among applicants will be in the absolute discretion of the President.

The CENTRAL Division of the City lies between Gilman Street and Peel Street on the East and Tank Lane and Cleverly Street on the West.

K'wun is divided into the EASTERN and WESTERN

Divisions by Nathan Road, and a straight line drawn fr in the NORTH and through the Yaumati service reservoir to the NORTHERN Boundary of Kowloon.

18/21 lengths.
500 Lengths 1½" Galvanized Iron Pipe.
18/21 lengths.

Terms: Cash on delivery.

For permits to view apply to

GEO. P. LAMMERT,
Auctioneer.

Dated this 30th day of November, 1918.

Prepaid Advertisements.

ONE CENT PER WORD FOR EACH INSERTION.
(Advertisements not Prepaid shall be charged at the rate of two cents per word.)

TO BE LET

TO BE LET.—A HOUSE in Knutsford Terrace Kowloon. Apply to—THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT AND AGENCY CO., LTD.

A SHOP in Nathan Road, KOWLOON.

Apply to—

HUMPHREYS ESTATE & FINANCE CO., LTD., Alexandra Buildings.

TO BE LET.—HOUSES on Shameen, CANTON.
A HOUSE in Wongneichong Road.

Apply to—

THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., LTD.

WANTED.

WANTED.—Board and Lodging for married couple in private family on Peak or upper level about 18th December. Apply Box 1452.

WANTED.—One or two bright, energetic Japanese gentlemen, to represent a first-class Life Insurance Company. Apply, giving particulars, to Box 1451 c/o Hongkong Telegraph.

LOST.

LOST.—Half-grown Siamese Cat (Male), white body with brown tips. Lost from Kellett Crest, No. 66 The Peak, on the 27th inst. Reward will be given to finder if returned to the above residence.

H. F. CAMPBELL.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—Galesend, 109, The Peak; SIX ROOMS; grass tennis court. Immediate possession. Apply C. H. Gale, Public Works Department.

NOTICES.



SCOTT'S EMULSION!!

A small consignment of the above is now afloat and expected to arrive in a few days. We shall be pleased to book orders against arrival.

SMALL SIZE ONLY.

THE PHARMACY
(FLETCHER, & CO. LTD.)
Tel. 345. 22, Queen's Road Central.

VICTORY BONUS.

Why not invest part of it in a POLICY for those that are dependent on you? That policy will again earn Bonuses.

THE SUN LIFE ASSURANCE CO. OF CANADA
F. M. WELLER, Manager.

CAKES
WEDDING, CHRISTENING AND COMPLIMENTARY
IN ALL VARIETIES.
VICTORIA CAFE
(Next to P. & O. Office)
TELEPHONE 2887. 24, Des Vœux Road Central.

For your Infant or Invalid

Benger's Food is appetising and delicious. Even the milk used to prepare it is made lighter and easier to digest!

In the tin one food may look like another, but there the resemblance of any other food to Benger's ends.

BENGERS
Food

while being prepared becomes blended into a dainty cream by a gentle first process of digestion, self-contained in the Food.

To this, and to its great nutritive power, Benger's owes its unique position as "the Food the Doctor orders."

Send for M.D. W.C.P. Price.

"Benger's Food is used in the treatment of Children, and is used by many Doctors in the treatment of Children."

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WATSON'S COLD CURE TABLETS

CURE A COLD IN THE SHORTEST
POSSIBLE TIME.
AN EXCELLENT REMEDY FOR
NEURALGIA AND MALARIAL HEADACHE

PREPARED ONLY BY

A. S. WATSON & CO., LTD.

Hongkong Dispensary.

Telephone 16.

Correspondents are requested to observe the rule which requires them to forward their names and addresses with communications addressed to the Editor, not necessarily for publication, but as an evidence of their bona fides.

All communications intended for publication should be addressed to the Editor.

Business correspondence should be sent to the Manager.

The rates of subscription to the "Hongkong Telegraph" will be as follows:—Daily issue—\$36 per annum. Weekly issue—\$13 per annum.

The rates per quarter and per month, proportional. Subscriptions for any period less than one month will be charged as for a full month.

The daily issue is delivered free when the addressee is accessible to messenger. Peak subscribers can have their copies delivered at their residences without any extra charge. On copies sent by post an additional \$1.80 per quarter is charged for postage.

The postage on the weekly issue to any part of the world is \$1.00 per quarter.

Single Copies, Daily, ten cents. Weekly, twenty-five cents (for cash only).

Advertisements and Subscriptions which are not ordered for a fixed period will be continued until countermanded.

(Payable in Advance.)

The "Hongkong Telegraph" is now on sale at, and will be delivered to subscribers by, the Dairy Farm Company, Ltd., Shamian, Canton, who have been appointed our agents there.

By Order, "HONGKONG TELEGRAPH."

The Hongkong Telegraph.

HONGKONG, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 30, 1918.

GIVE US THE KAISER.

The ever-growing demand in France for the extradition of the ex-Kaiser from Holland opens up once more the great question regarding the punishment for those responsible for the war. The British attitude was exemplified the other day in a speech made by Lord Robert Cecil at Hi chin, when he declared, amidst the greatest enthusiasm, that there was no feeling more widely or more deeply held than that those responsible for the war should be punished, irrespective of rank and position. Of course the responsibility must rest on the whole German and Austrian Empires, whose peoples are already suffering the humiliation and disaster which they deserve, but the direct responsibility can be placed at the doors of a few in high places. There is no doubt that Germany was the mainspring of the war combination and must therefore suffer the brunt of the reckoning. Where the Germans led, Austria, Turkey, and Bulgaria followed. The latter three countries are already utterly destroyed, and it only remains to mete out to Germany a terrible punishment, which, however great, can never fit the crime.

And now arises the question of who of those in high places must be punished and the first name that will spring to the lips of everyone is the Kaiser, for there can be no doubt that he was the leader of the great and powerful autocracy which for years had desired and prepared for this great war—a war which was to make Germany the greatest Empire in the world—a war which was to shatter for ever the British Empire and France. Ever since the ex-Kaiser Wilhelm II ascended the Imperial German throne in 1888, he has planned and schemed and prepared for this war. All his energies have been directed towards this end. He has built great armies and a huge navy, he and his statesmen had welded together a proud and prosperous Empire solely for this purpose. We have seen him too in these last four years of war, the disciple of frightfulness, applauding every fiendish device which made this war a slaughter, exhorting his people to further cruelties and deprivations. Never once has he raised his voice against the terrible acts of his armies and navy, which have blackened for ever the name of Germany. We have only to glance back at his bombastic utterances during the war, speeches always calling for greater acts of frightfulness, blasphemous bargains in which he invariably coupled the name of the Almighty with that of his bestial soldiery and callous submarine murderers.

And now he has fled to Holland and thinks he is safe from the fate which he has so fully deserved. Are the Allies at the zenith of their triumph to stand by and allow this arch-fiend to escape? However Holland cares to regard the matter, let her now prove her neutrality by standing aside to allow the Allies to lay hands on a man whom all the world regards as just an ordinary murderer. There can be no political aspect to a matter like this. Whatever the position of the ex-Kaiser, he must be treated as the Common Criminal that he is. Let Holland hand over the ex-Kaiser to receive his punishment, along with the rest of the brood of frightfulness. *Tirpitz*, the instigator and commander-in-chief of the sea-murders, must also pay the penalty of his crime as also must the German brutes who have ravished and despoiled Belgium and France, who have bombarded hospitals and churches, who have for four years destroyed and robbed and murdered. And finally the Allies must avenge their poor countrymen who had the misfortune to be taken prisoners by the Hun, and who for years have been made to suffer agonies and hardships at which the world abhors with horror and disgust. Real victory can never be ours until those and their like have been punished according to their des-

The Occupation of Budapest.

The French forces in the East must have been moving very rapidly lately, for we find that they have now occupied Budapest, the Hungarian Capital. The change of feeling in Hungary is very evident, for the inhabitants of its capital warmly welcomed the French troops, but the German attitude is clearly indicated by the fact that the German Imperial Councillor, Herr Schulze, committed suicide on seeing the reception accorded to the French, when Count Karolyi, the President of the new Hungarian Republic, officially greeted it. It seems clear that Hungary recognises that help, so sorely needed for the Republic, must come from the Allies, but the Germans are still sullen and furious at the humiliation brought upon them. It is to be hoped that Hungary will continue to maintain the attitude she has now adopted, for if order is to come out of chaos, it can only come from the Allies, who are, presumably, ready to lend a helping hand to a fallen foe in the great task of reconstruction that is now before her. Hungary is only receiving her just due, but when we see the pitiable condition to which the Dual Monarchy has been reduced, we consider it time for the wise and powerful support of the victors in welding together once more the fragments of a once prosperous country.

What is Happening?

As time goes on, the impression becomes deeper and deeper that the ex-Kaiser has not as yet by any means cut himself entirely adrift from his country, or that the Fatherland has finished with him. We may be forgiven a little curiosity concerning the arrival of two members of the Berlin Soviet at the Hague to control the German Legation which is known to be keeping in touch with the once All Highest. There is most likely more in this than meets the eye, and in view of the possibilities of the situation it would appear that Holland will have to walk very warily if she is to preserve her neutrality. We cannot forget that the ex-Kaiser has not yet issued any abdication decree, nor that there are monarchists still in Germany who want their former ruler back again.

In any case, we should like to have some definite assurance from the new powers that be in the Fatherland that they are determined to have nothing whatever to do with the Wat Maker of Europe in the future. It seems to us that there is more probability that the whole German nation is playing a role of insincerity with the one idea of tricking the Allies. This sort of thing may be typically German, but it will not do. This is not the moment for playing with big issues. The Germans have to form a new and a responsible Government, or they will be treated to a few years of Allied occupation until they sort themselves out properly. At any rate, the Entente Powers will not stand for any double-dealing now.

A German Blasphemer.

Yesterday we published a most illuminating bit of news showing the type of devil that is served up for German consumption in the name of religion? This was a speech by a notorious Pan-German pastor, made before the Armistice, of course, indulging in a lot of hypocritical clap-trap about the Almighty having chosen Germany to be the instrument of His Divine wrath against the Power of Evil in the world—meaning, of course, the Allies. "Germany," he says, "in subduing these Powers fulfills a Divine mission." Unfortunately for this lying German pastor, however, the subduing process has been effected, not by Germany, but by the Allies, and he has thus proved himself to be, besides a blasphemous trickster, a very poor prophet. To talk as he did, also, of the Germans as "a race of holy apostles" makes one wonder whether this worthy divine can have been even moderately sane. But boldness of this sort is, at any rate, illuminating as showing the manner in which the Huns were taught to believe in themselves and their mission on earth. Perhaps the severe humbling that they have now received will help towards bringing them back to the dark truth.

DAY BY DAY.

CORRUPTED FREEMEN ARE THE WORST OF SLAVES.

To-morrow's Anniversary.

To-morrow is the 7th birthday of H.M. Queen Alexandra.

The Dollar.

The opening rate of the dollar on demand to-day was 3s. 3d. 15/16d.

A Class Bill.

There were no cases of communicable disease notified yesterday.

Brewery Regulations.

The *Government Gazette* contains the terms of brewery licences and regulations.

Notice to Mariners.

Commander Beckwith notifies that on and after the 15th December, Green Island and Cape Collinson lights will be exhibited again.

Land Sale.

Kowloon Island Lot 1387 is to be sold at the P.W.D. offices on December 18. It comprises 3,150 square feet and the upset price is \$2,520.

Heather Day Raffle.

The raffle of a crocheted tea cloth and tea cosy by Mrs. Harry Crayall, was won by ticket No. 58. The amount realised was \$201.

Government Appointment.

His Excellency the Officer Administering the Government has appointed Mr. Hamilton to act as Assistant District Officer in the New Territories, in addition to his other duties, in succession to Mr. F. E. L. Potter, resigned.

Special Preacher.

We are informed that the Rev. Father Thomas Frederick Price will preach in the Catholic Cathedral at the 9.30 a.m. Mass tomorrow (Sunday). Father Price is the Superior of the American Maryknoll Missionaries, who are going to Yeoing Kong (West River).

Leaving for Home.

Mr. and Mrs. B. A. Hale are leaving for England, to-day after a lengthy residence in the East. For several years, Mr. Hale has been prominently associated with local journalism, and his departure is much regretted by his Press colleagues. The many friends of Mr. and Mrs. Hale with them all happiness and prosperity in the future.

Scottish Fair Accident.

A rather distressing accident happened last night at the Fair, when Inspector Watt, of the Post Office, fell from the top of the shelter-shelter to the ground, a height of 25 feet. The Ambulance Brigade of the Police Reserve was on the scene immediately and rendered whatever help was possible and conveyed him in an ambulance to the Government Civil Hospital, where we learn that he is slightly progressing.

Heavy Ball.

A Chinese was charged at the Police Court this morning, before Mr. E. D. C. Wolfe, with being in unlawful possession of twelve tablets of opium. Inspector J. C. Wilden, of the Revenue Office, prosecuted, and Mr. R. F. Mattingley (of Messrs. Deacon, Locker, Deacon and Harston) appeared for the defence. Mr. Mattingley applied for a remand, as he had just been instructed. His Worship remanded the case till Wednesday at 11.30 a.m., bail being allowed at \$2,000.

Another Snatching Case.

A Chinese pleaded guilty at the magistrate's morning, before Mr. E. D. C. Wolfe, when charged with snatching a bangle from a Chinese lady in Kennedy Road yesterday. Sergt. Blackman prosecuted and said that at about 5 p.m. yesterday the complainant was walking in Kennedy Street. A friend who happened to be near gave chase and shouted "Thief!" whereupon an engine in a Chinese engineering shop rushed out and caught the defendant with the bangle in his hands. Sergt. Blackman remarked that something serious might have happened as the complainant was in such a bad condition. His Worship sentenced the defendant to six months' hard labour, four hours' stocks and twelve strokes of the birch.

REPULSE BAY HOTEL.

Some Features of an Enterprise Scheme.

trouble, noise and clatter. The same thing will apply in the matter of other refreshments, such as drinks, etc. These will be served on the principle in force in the Hotel lounge.

Residential accommodation will consist of large bedrooms and a limited number of suites with sitting room, bedroom and bath-lavatory; in addition, all bedrooms will have their own bath-lavatory self-contained. Each room will also have a telephone installed; all sanitary fittings will be up-to-date lines.

Later a large fresh water swimming bath will be installed, and it is proposed to build a limited number of small bungalows on the grounds, comprising sitting room, two bed rooms, baths, etc. These will be detached from the main building for those who desire the quiet atmosphere of a small home, facilities being provided so that meals can be served either in the Hotel or at these residences.

The grounds will be laid out with tennis courts, putting greens, and ample garden and lawn space. There will also be kitchen gardens, and a poultry run in order to ensure an adequate supply of fresh eggs, poultry, etc., etc., although in this connection taking into consideration the proximity of the Dairy Farm, the bulk of the produce used for the table will be supplied by the latter firm. It is proposed, later on, to lay out the slopes of the valley on the immediate left of the Hotel with waterfalls and ornamental rockeries; small summer houses will also be erected for serving tea, etc. There is an adequate supply of fresh water from this valley, which will be pumped up and used for bath and sanitary purposes, etc. All water for table and cooking use will first be boiled and then pass through a double system of Barkfield filters. It is also proposed to build a concrete tank in which will be kept (alive) a variety of salt water fish for table use.

Turning to the matter of the beach, which is undoubtedly one of the most beautiful in the Far East, whilst, naturally, no monopoly is looked for, it is the intention of the Hotel Company to provide attractions, such as a band, bath sheds, etc., etc., at reasonable prices, and to arrange during the summer for a series of water-fêtes, swimming races, etc., to be held—in fact, everything possible will be done with a view to making the place attractive. Transportation facilities at a reasonable figure will naturally be one of the main features, and thus meet the demands of the public.

It will be recognised that the work entailed is colossal, and the Company will undoubtedly deserve public support inasmuch as it is undoubtedly the pioneers of this spot. The company has no doubt that the scheme will be greatly appreciated in view of the fact that it has at all times received the support of the Hongkong public in various smaller undertakings, and this case will we are sure, be no exception to the rule.

A visit to the site in question is perhaps a little difficult at the moment, owing to the fact that the road is not yet completed, but to those who are sufficiently interested to take the trouble to ascend to the spot, which is already cleared ready for building, we venture to think that they will concur in saying that the situation in this part of the Far East, and that this little spot undoubtedly deserves the name of the

"Menton of South China."

To Examine a Boat.

The case in which two men charged with the theft of 25 tons of coal belonging to the China Sugar Refining Co., Ltd., came up before Mr. E. D. C. Wolfe at the Police Court this morning, Mr. B. F. Mattingley appeared for the prosecution and Mr. M. K. Lo for the defence. Mr. Lo said he was not ready as he had arranged for Messrs. Goddard and Douglas to examine the boat to see whether it was leaking or not. Mr. Mattingley suggested that His Worship should also examine the boat, which was agreed to. His Worship remanded the case till Friday at 11.30 a.m.

TO-DAY'S MISCELLANY.

It is all very well to pass Anti-Suffragette Laws, as some American States have been doing lately, but it is not always easy to distinguish between the veritable idler and the busy man who is temporarily resting. In New York the other day a Boston blacksmith, taking his first holiday for fourteen years, was arrested as a loafer within two hours of his arrival in the city. He got off, of course, when he presented his case—and his bands. But the magistrate recommended him to return to Boston at once.

Harvest festivals, of which many have just been taking place at home, are nowadays an annual institution in almost every church and chapel in the country, but the Established Church can put forward the claim to have started them: Archdeacon Denison of East Brent and Hawke of Morwenstow inaugurated harvest festivals, apparently unknown to each other, in 1843. Curiously enough, the harvest festival has never received official recognition. In 1883, indeed, when Convocation proposed drawing up a form of thanksgiving service for harvest, the Lord Chancellor intimated that "permission could not be granted for a service of so doubtful a nature!"

The art of camouflage in the Allied armies is brought to such perfection as to deceive not only the enemy but other more amiable animals. Some time ago the sentry over a gun position in a field a few miles behind the line observed a bull approaching him. He "shook" the beast away, and turned his back to make an entry in his logbook. When he turned round again there was no bull in sight, but a moment later he heard an indignant bellow, and saw a tail waving furiously from the officer's control pit, which when not in use, was camouflaged over to look like the rest of the field. So well had the deception been carried out that the bull, attempting to walk across the camouflaged material, had fallen through into the pit.

Six o'clock in the morning as the starting-hour in the cotton factories, the expediency of which Sir John Leigh has been questioning from the point of view of the health of the women and child workers, is a comparatively ancient institution. Attempts to regulate the labour of children and to correct its scandalous exploitation, an exploitation which gave Lancashire a sort of Congolese reputation, were made in Manchester as far back as 1795, progress was slow, and it took half a century to tighten up the law to its present state. It is 71 years since Parliament restricted the hours of women and young persons in the factories to ten a day, and fixed the daily limits between 6 a.m. and 6 p.m., and in this matter the Act of 1874 remains substantially unaltered,

a rather surprising fact when one thinks of the vast changes that have taken place in the general conditions of industry.

Garlic, which is just now making a record price of two shillings a pound in England, has long been one of the best-loved and best-hated of vegetables. A seventeenth century writer declared that when Satan stepped out from Paradise "on the earth garlic sprang up from the spot wherein he put his left foot and onions from the place wherein he set his right," and the prejudice against garlic in the ancient world is evident from the prohibition of its use by the priests of Isis, and the barring of any garlic-smelling person from the temple of Cybèle. The Greeks showed their abhorrence of it by placing piles of garlic on stones of the cross roads as a supper for Hecate. On the other hand, garlic is immensely popular in most European countries, and has long enjoyed a reputation for medicinal qualities even in England. In the Middle Ages it was counted the best specific for leprosy and the plague—as well as a cure for toothache, warts, scrofula, etc.

1893.

HONGKONG TWENTY-FIVE YEARS AGO.

(Compiled from the "Hongkong Telegraph" files for the week ending December 7, 1893.)

The Dollar.—November 30.—The rate of the dollar on demand to day is \$2.48

St. Andrew's Ball.

December 1.—The principal gathering of the year, St. Andrew's Ball, was held last night in the City Hall, under the auspices and management of the Hongkong St. Andrew's Society. Almost the whole building was monopolised for the occasion; both St. George's and St. Andrew's Halls, as has been the case for many years past, were used for dancing, and scarcely had sufficient room for the numerous votaries of Terpsichore. Both rooms were handsomely and appropriately decorated, the "ruddy lion rampant" clan tartans, and other Scottish emblems being, of course, conspicuous. The Theatre Royal, transformed into a splendid supper room, as in former years, was also much improved in appearance by the addition of a few nest emblematic adornments. Once inside the supper room, there was a real curiosity in the printing line of business for those of a linguistic turn of mind. The menu, though it contained such words as "roastit," for roast, "faire" for art, "heid" for head, and a few quotations from the vernacular bible of Scotland, yet (possibly by way of contrast) also referred to "turkey," which is an insult to the "bubbly-jock," and "corned-beef," which is illegal, for if "roasted" ought to be spelt "roastit" why not have turned "corned" into "cornet," or "trombone" or bass drum or anything? And what could be more incongruous than such names as "patis de foie gras" and "blanc mange" in a bill of fare that goes out of its way to assert itself Scotch?

A Tiger.

December 2.—We learn that a constable at Pak-fu-lam rushed into that station early this morning in a state of great excitement and reported that he had seen the Tyian-tiger, which had "roared terribly." St. Andrew's Ball, with all its festive pleasure, has a deal to answer for.

Ball Dresses.

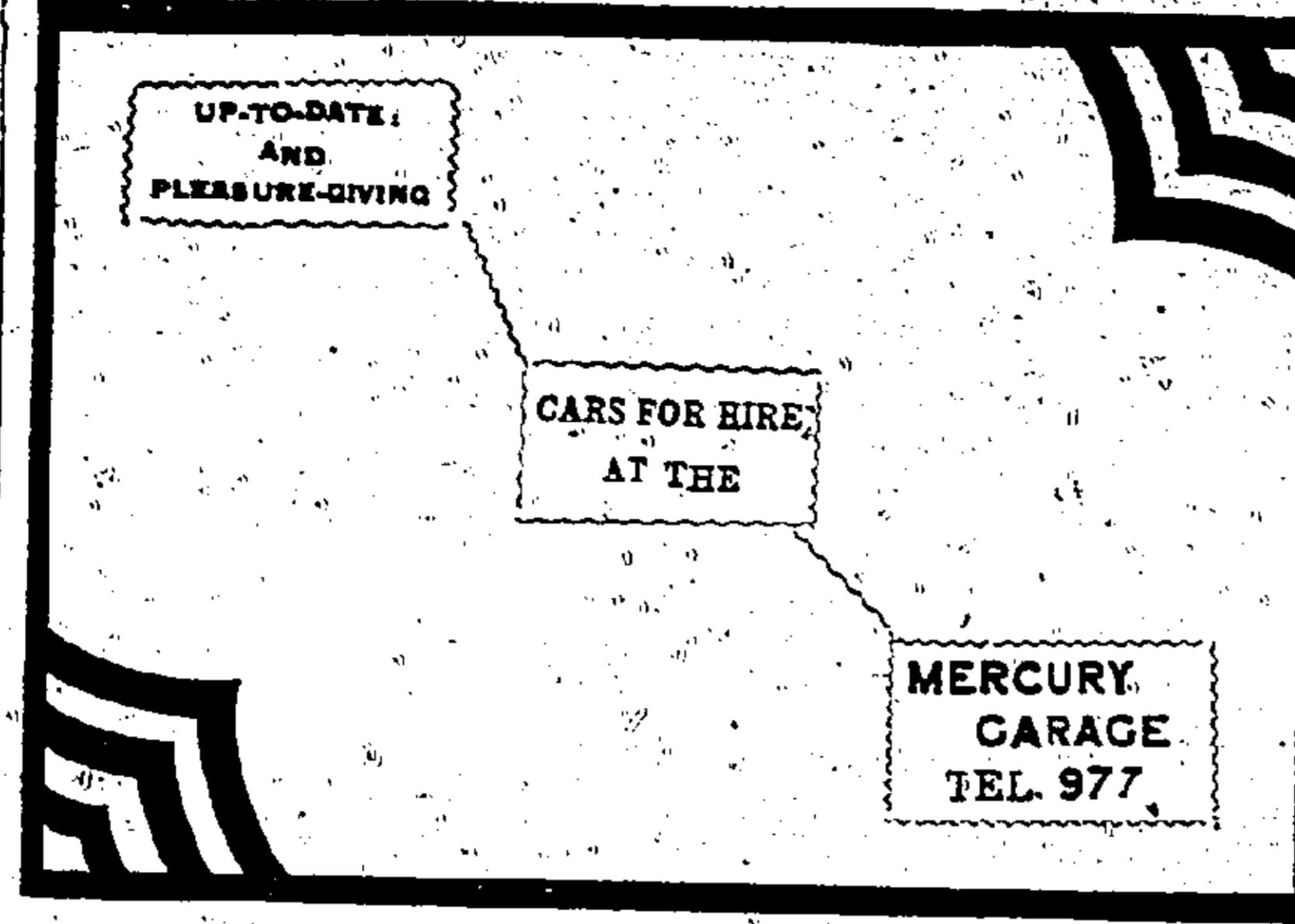
December 2.—We are indebted to a lady correspondent for the following critical remarks on St. Andrew's Ball.—There were many very pretty dresses, of course. It would be a dismal ball if there hadn't. But it was wonderful to see how stupidly made most of them were. It gave me the fidget! Many of the materials showed bad taste in the selections—stiff, ungraceful Chinese silks and satins, put together in an inartistic way, as if nailed up by a carpenter on a wooden figure. Not everybody can be graceful, but everybody can tell when a dress "hangs" properly. That is, everybody except a coolie; and I am afraid there have been too many coolie-built frocks, and very few put together by dressmakers.

Hard times! Grumpy husband! Falling dolls! But it does seem a shame, for it is a shabby return to make to the generous hosts of the evening. They go to so much trouble and expense to please us and give us one great dance for all the year; and we really ought to do the little we can in return, to show our appreciation of their kindness.

By getting one good "rig out" in all the year. I don't mean spend a lot of money; I mean do it well, and do the best we can. Lots don't. Really, I would be very glad to tell you all about the best of the dresses, but there were so few of them that I didn't. It is the meanest show of gorgeous raiment I have seen for years.

Ricksha Coolies.

December 5.—Complaints are heard on every hand respecting the physique of the average rickshaw coolie, and not without reason, as almost anyone having occasion to engage a rickshaw for a run from the Clock tower to Wan-chai or Wan-Point will



DAIRY FARM NEWS.

CHEESE! CHEESE!! CHEESE!!!

Adds variety to your diet and is healthful food.
AMERICAN CHEESE. COTTAGE CHEESE.
FRENCH " PICNIC "
COULOMMIER " POTTED "

DON'T FORGET!
TO-MORROW NIGHT
is your last opportunity to see

"WHEN A MAN SEES RED"

FRANCO-RUSSIAN ALLIANCE.

WHY NOT A THIRD HOUSE?

Scope of the 1893 Convention.

Last year M. Ribot, when he was Prime Minister, promised to publish in a Yellow-book the text of all the treaties concluded by the French Government before the war. The *Mercure de France* has now published in an article on the Franco-Russian Alliance the text of the draft project drawn up by M. Ribot, who was then Minister of Foreign Affairs, on July 23, 1891, and of the definitive Military Convention signed in December, 1893. These documents were reproduced in the *Temps* recently.

The draft of July, 1891, shows that the reason given by M. Ribot for proposing the alliance was that there had been "certain communications between England and one of the Allied Powers, the character of which has not been clearly defined, but which seem likely to secure to the Triple Alliance in certain degrees the more or less direct co-operation of Great Britain, France and Russia, in M. Ribot's opinion, could by themselves dispose of sufficient forces to balance the mere disposal of the mysterious policy of the Triple Alliance." In 1891 the late Lord Salisbury was Prime Minister and Secretary for Foreign Affairs.

The Military Convention of December, 1893, according to the text of the *Mercure de France*, sets forth that the alliance is purely defensive, and that its sole object is to provide for the case of a defensive war "provoked by an attack by the forces of the Triple Alliance against either of them." In the event of all or any of the Powers of the Triple Alliance ordering a mobilisation France and Russia are bound to mobilise at once (but not to declare war) without previous consultation. If France is attacked by Germany, or by Italy supported by Germany, Russia is to intervene. And France must go to the aid of Russia if the latter is attacked by Germany, or by Austria supported by Germany. France is pledged to send 1,300,000 men against Germany, and Russia from 700,000 to 800,000, apart from any forces employed on other fronts. The treaty is to have the same duration as the Triple Alliance and to be renewed *ipso facto* each time that the Triple Alliance is renewed.

Mending or Ending. Seeing that the Government issues licences to the rickshaw proprietors, it would appear to be a comparatively easy matter for the authorities to bring about some improvement in the direction indicated.

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30th November:

The Fair will be formally opened at 6 p.m. Several of the Side-shows will, however, commence at 2 p.m.

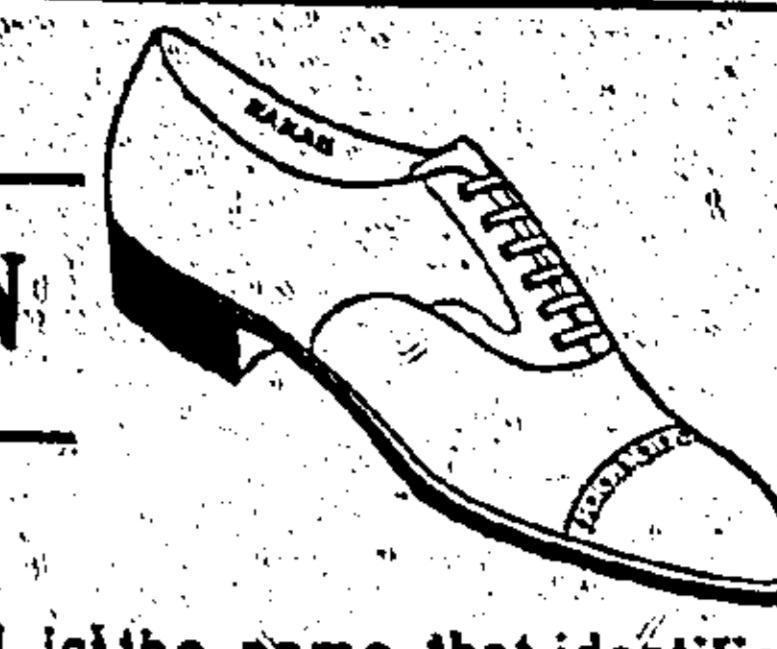
BRING THE CHILDREN.

Welfare and Maternity Bill!—which had passed the Commons, would be considered by the Parliament of Women, Wives, and Mothers, and re-shaped, altered, approved, amended, or—ended.

Woe to the members of the Men's House if they failed to do officially with such a Bill what the Women's House had, officially, directed them to do!

The present House of Commons is very sensitive to what happens in the Parliament of Labour—the Trade Union Congress. It takes no heed to the Parliament of the Established Church—Cooperators. It does not ignore the pro-

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E. V. D. Parr,
Superintendent.



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HAMA	Kamakura Maru	[SUN. 8th T. 12,410 Dec. at 11 a.m.]
NAGASAKI, KOBE & YOKO-	Nikkō Maru	[SATUR. 14th T. 9,600 Dec. at 11 a.m.]
HAMA	Kitano Maru	[SATUR. 18th T. 15,80 Jan. at 11 a.m.]
SHANGHAI, MOJI & KOBE	Bombay Maru	[SUNDAY, T. 9,950 1st Dec.]

LIVERPOOL via Singapore Penang, Colombo, Delagoa Bay and Cape Town	Kaga Maru	[WED. 18th T. 12,30 Dec. at 11 a.m.]
MELBOURNE via Manila Zamboanga, Thursday Is., Townsville, Brisbane & Sydney	Tango Maru	[WED. 18th T. 13,760 Dec. at 11 a.m.]

NEW YORK via Shanghai, Kobe Yokohama, San Francisco and Panama Canal	Toyooka Maru	[SATURDAY, T. 15,210 7th Dec.]
BOMBAY via Singapore, Malacca and Colombo	Yeboshi Maru	[TUESDAY, T. 8,600 10th Dec.]

* Consulting Shanghai for Mail. Wireless Telegraphy.

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SHANGHAI Yingchow 1st Dec. at noon.

STOP PRESS TELEGRAMS.

THE ALLIED LIBERATORS.

Marshal Foch at Strasbourg.

Lyons, November 28.

There was renewed enthusiasm at Strasbourg owing to the arrival of Marshal Foch and General Gouraud.—French Wireless.

King Albert Enters Mons.

Lyons, November 28.

King Albert of Belgium entered Mons on Thursday, amid great rejoicing.—French Wireless.

ROYAL VISIT TO FRANCE.

The Arrival at Paris.

Lyons, November 28.

His Majesty King George, H. R. H. the Prince of Wales and Prince Albert arrived at Paris on Thursday.

The Royal Party was met at the railway station by President Poincaré and members of the French Cabinet, and proceeded to the Palace of Foreign Affairs, which has been transformed into a Royal residence.—French Wireless.

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

OUR FALLEN HEROES.

How the Graves will be Marked.

London, November 27.

The Press Bureau states that the Imperial War Graves Commission has decided upon the principle of uniform headstones for marking the graves of all ranks, pointing out to those who anticipated supplying a memorial of their own choosing the necessity of no differentiation and co-operating in an action of the highest significance, namely, community of sacrifice.

The Commission recommends a headstone thirty inches high and eighteen wide, bearing the fallen man's rank, name of regiment and date of death, the next-of-kin being permitted to add a three-line inscription.

"Their Name Liveth for Evermore."

London, November 27.

The Press Bureau states that Mr. Rudyard Kipling, in submitting to the Imperial War Graves Commission a suggestion for the inscription for the great war stone which will form a central feature in all cemeteries abroad, wrote: "It was necessary to find words of praise and honour which should be both simple, well-known, comprehensible and of the same value in all tongues, and standing, as far as might be, outside the flux of men and tongue. After search and consultation with all ranks and many facts in our armies and navies, as well as with those who have given their sons, it seemed to me that no single phrase could be better than that which close the tribute to 'famous men' in Ecclesiastes; namely, 'Their name liveth for evermore'."

The Commission has approved the recommendation.

A Re-burial Scheme.

London, November 28.

The Press Bureau says the Imperial War Graves Commission, in considering the re-burial of soldiers in isolated graves scattered across the battlefields, which will shortly be again brought into cultivation, has decided that it is necessary to remove them to cemeteries where they can be reverently cared for. There are over 150,000 isolated graves in France and Belgium, notably on the Ypres and Somme battlefields, where they are thickly strewn over several miles in length and breadth. Any other course would be excessively painful to relatives and unfair to landholders. Volunteers from among the comrades fallen will carry out the re-burials under chaplains. There are overwhelming reasons against the exhumation of bodies for removal to the soldiers' native countries, as this would be contrary to the principle of equality of treatment. Few could afford the expense, and the task of emptying 400,000 graves would be colossal.

EXPORTS TO HOLLAND RESUMED.

London, November 28.

The War Trade Department announces that exports to Holland can be resumed under licence. This does not yet apply to cotton, cotton goods, wool or woollen goods.

DUTCH AFFAIRS.

Great Delay in News.

London, November 27.

There is great delay in telegrams from Holland. The cause is unknown. The latest news received was from Reuter's correspondent at the Hague on the 20th inst. reporting the debate in the Second Chamber on the recent attempt at a Revolution, concerning which news in London has been meagre, although it is quite clear the attempt was abortive.

GERMAN EXACTIANS.

Old French Indemnity Must be Repaid.

Paris, November 27.

The Paris Municipal Council intends to propose a motion that Germany will be required at the Peace Conference to repay the War Indemnity of £8,000,000 paid by the city of Paris in 1871. This sum, with interest, would now represent about £30,000,000. The Seine Council is taking similar action on behalf of the Department of Seine, from which the enemy also extracted war contributions.

ST. ANDREW'S FAIR.

A Last Chance To-night.

It was a merry, joy-making crowd which gathered on the St. Andrew's Fair ground last night, and until a late hour the various side-shows did a roaring business. Everyone was bent on enjoying "all the fun of the fair" cost what it might, and money was flowing very freely all the time. Some interest was taken in the raffles at the Scottish Ladies' Stall, the following results being made known:—Cushior, ticket No. 22, Mr. Nicoll; Mirror, No. 19, Mr. Parr; Doll, No. 5 Noreen Donnelly; Cushion and Tabby Cloth, No. 65, Mrs. Macfarlane; Blackwood chair, No. 17, Mr. R. Sutherland; Camisole (Mrs. Fr. E.), No. 54, Captain Follett, s.s. Colombia.

This morning the weather was by no means too promising and at one time it looked as though this afternoon's and tonight's Fair jollifications would have to be abandoned. However, the elements have cleared since, and at the time of writing there appears every prospect of a most happy time. The Fair proper is to open at 6 p.m. and all the attractions will again be in full swing. Even if there should be a little "Scotch mist" appropriately arranged for the occasion, that need not keep patrons away, for the Fair ground is not the place where it is necessary to appear in one's Sunday best clothes, besides which a great many of the side shows are under cover. Two bands are to be in attendance from 9 p.m. till midnight, and special trains to the Peak have been arranged for 12.15 and 12.30 o'clock. The Cabaret and Dancing Hall, which was such a big attraction last night, is to be open from 6 to 8 p.m. and from 9 p.m. till midnight.

CANTON NEWS.

Our Canton correspondent writes as follows:—

Peace Celebrations.

Yesterday was the third and last day for the celebration of the world peace. The programme included a procession of dragon boats running to and fro along the river. Boats and steam launches were decorated with flags. There were thousands of people along the banks to see the decorated vessels.

Dr. Sun Yat-sen's Message.

Dr. Sun Yat-sen has sent a lengthy telegram to President Wilson stating that according to official information from the North American Government desires the immediate cessation of internal strife in China and if the South does not accede to the peace proposals the Peking Government will use American influence for the suppression of the Southerners. The telegram also states that the South only wants complete liberty for its citizens and any action by the Government must be according to law, as the conditions for peace. Failing these the Southerners will resume hostility, disregarding whatever influence may be used for their suppression.

Peace Conference.

The Military Government has telegraphically replied to the Peace Hoping Society of Peking favouring the opening of a Conference to settle the general situation of the country, but it urges that the Conference must comprise equal numbers from the North and South. It is learned that the Conference will be held at Nanking and that delegates will be equal in number from both sides.

Working for Peace.

The Peace Hoping Society of Canton is very active at present. It has been decided to hold a meeting at the Confucian Hall on Sunday. Thousands of persons have given in their names to be members of the Society.

NEW OFFICES.

The China Mail Steamship Co. Ltd.

From the 1st of December, the China Mail Steamship Co., Ltd., has taken over the premises hitherto occupied by the well known firm of shipbrokers, Messrs. Benjamin and Potts. These offices, which adjoin the offices hitherto occupied by the China Mail S. S. Co., are being thrown together in one large office. This extra accommodation has been rendered necessary by the great increase in the business of the China Mail S. S. Co., since it first opened in this Colony three years ago.

New counters and fittings of an extremely handsome design and of elegant workmanship are being constructed by the well known firm of Messrs. Wm. Powell, Ltd. Work has already begun on these alterations and the Company hopes to throw its new quarters open to the general public in its finished form within a few days.

Every effort has been made by the China Mail S. S. Co. and by the builders to provide an office without equal in Hongkong, both as regards the elegance of its fitting and the convenience of its arrangements for handling its growing freight and passenger business.

THE "ARSOLUTISTS."

A Strike Against Prison Discipline.

An attempt recently to enforce the Home Office regulations for the treatment of the "absolutist" convicts objections to Wakefield gaol led to a "strike" of the prisoners. Up to the strike they were doing a certain amount of work in the way of preparing food and keeping the prison in a clean and sanitary condition. The Home Office conditions were communicated to the prisoners and, as it was reported next day in the Manchester Guardian, they had a mass meeting but did not decide upon any course of action.

The regulations classify the prisoners in two grades—(1) ordinary, (2) disciplinary. The ordinary prisoners are those who are of good behaviour and diligent. They are to be allowed certain privileges, such as one letter (subject to censorship) and one visit a week, to associate between 6 a.m. and 9.30 p.m., and also to converse and to smoke outside the nine working hours of the day. A gratuity of threepence a day may be spent at the canteen. Singing, whistling, or reading daring working hours is prohibited. Prisoners in the disciplinary grade are kept under lock and key (the ordinary prisoners occupy cells without locks) and are subject in all respects to ordinary prison discipline.

An inspector from the Home Office arrived at Wakefield to enforce the regulations. Eleven men were straightforward transferred to the disciplinary wing of the prison, and the others, numbering just over 100, decided not to submit to the regulations and not to do any work whatever so long as any men were under punishment. "We refuse," their resolution stated, "to do any prison discipline so long as we remain in Wakefield prison."

Switzerland and a Sea-Port.

It is reported from Washington that Switzerland is preparing to secure the assistance of the United States in getting the Peace Conference to agree to the Rhine being opened to international traffic, allowing Switzerland to secure an outlet to the sea without restraint from Germany.

THE CASPIAN IN PEACE AND WAR.

British Manufacturers Must Look Alive.

Mr. W. G. Wickham, British Trade Commissioner at Capetown, has sent home a very interesting report on the trade of South Africa for 1917, which has been published as a Parliamentary Paper. From this report it appears that of the total imports of £35,750,000 into South Africa last year, 52.4 per cent. were from the United Kingdom and 17.92 per cent from the United States. In 1913, the imports were valued at £38,526,386, allocated as to 54.43 per cent. from the United Kingdom, 9.52 per cent. from the United States, and 8.83 from Germany. Both before and now, Mr. Wickham points out, the United States commercially is the chief rival of the United Kingdom for the South African trade. This report indicates that the restriction of British commercial manufacturing and limitation of export, particularly in lines which have been in the past regarded as British preserves, have given golden opportunities to commercial rivals to introduce their goods into the South African market, to obtain a trial of them, in spite of the prejudices and conservatism of the consumer. It is for this reason, Mr. Wickham avers, that British firms which have through war necessities lost part or all of their normal trade with South Africa should proportion as they have lost increase their preparations for after-war business by strengthening and improving their existing organisations. Manufacturers who have a new product to put on the market after the war should take early steps to conclude arrangements for representation in South Africa.

We went to the Caspian both from the White Sea and from Ormus and Ird, as traders and as pioneers of a peaceful penetration, in which there was no guile, honestly believing in the ideal set forth in the noble letter of introduction issued in the name of Edward VI., of the merchant who wanders about the world, searching both land and sea, to carry such good and profitable things as are found in their countries, to remote regions and kingdoms, for the establishing and furthering of universalism. This great theme was taken up by Elizabeth in a letter addressed to the ruler of the people on this side and beyond the Tigris, and of all the nations between the Caspian Sea and the Gulf of Persia, in the hope that from the small beginnings of trade growing both to our furnitures and honours, and also to the greatest commodities and use of our peoples, —as they will in time, whatever crosses and losses we suffer in the interval. Christopher Burrough, who in 1579 built a vessel on the Volga, carried several kinds of merchandise as far as Baku, and brought home raw silk from Persia, traversed the routes along which our troops are marching now to the same ultimate goal, the establishment of international harmony.

Our overtures in those bygone days were received by the Russian and Persian Sovereigns in the spirit in which they were made. They gave us counsel for counsel, as well as goods for goods. Instance the Persian Shah who, in 1626, exhorted the Christian Powers not to war against each other in the interest of the Turk, and who for the promotion of a wiser policy offered to deliver us thousands of bales of silk in exchange for an equal value of our cloth, adding that "he should find great satisfaction in depriving the Turk of the yearly Customs which he received from the Persian caravans which go to foreign markets." Then this agent, Captain John Elton, there are few more interesting figures in the annals of British commerce. But he served his country and his company ill. He was misguided enough to make himself the instrument of the ambition of Nadir Shah; and when he went the length of undertaking to build for his new master a fleet on the Caspian, the inevitable result was that the Russian Government had to veto the trade of the British Russia Company.

The hopes of the 18th century mercantile world were disappointed. But, the experience of the Russia Company, as well as of the old India Company, goes far to prove that certain of the great highways of the world's intercourse centre in the Caspian. If it is only recently that our eyes have been directed to the commercial and political importance of this great inland sea, the novelty of the experience for us as a nation is merely superficial. We know all about it long ago. The Caspian is one of the oldest of British interests; and in the good days that are coming, our merchants will wander once again from the White Sea to the Persian Gulf, in furtherance of that international amity of which Edward and Elizabeth believed commerce to be the promoter.—Times.

The Ford is essentially a strong, light car, being built of Vanadium steel, the lightest and strongest steel made. Weight is the most expensive thing in a motor car. Every additional pound increases the demand on the motor, makes necessary more gasoline and oil, and results in greater wear and tear.

SOUTH AFRICAN TRADE.

Church Services.

CHURCH SERVICES.

St. John's Cathedral, Hongkong.—First Sunday in Advent, 1st December, 1918. Holy Communion (7.50 a.m.) Matins (11 a.m.) Responses: Ferial. Venite: Goodson. Psalms: Wesley, Wesley. Te Deum: Lawes, Cooke, Hopkins. Jubilate: Ouseley. Anthem: "To God on high," Mendelssohn. Hymn: St. God Save the King. N.B.—Psalms 1, verses 1, 2, 4 & 7 in unison. Psalm 2, verses 4, 6, 8, 9 & 19 in unison. Hymn 51, verses 1, & 4 in unison. Holy Communion (12 noon) Evening (6 p.m.) Responses: Ferial. Psalms: Purcell. Magnificat: Turle (8th evening). Nunc Dimittis: Purcell (5th morning). Hymns: 47, 270, 49. N.B.—Psalms 6, verses 1, 4 & 9 in unison. Psalm 7, verses 1, 2, 6, 11, 12 & 18 in unison. Hymn 47, verses 1, 3 & 5 in unison. Hymn 270, verses 1, 3 & 6 in unison. Organ Recital on Monday, December 9th at 6 p.m.

St. Andrew's Church, Kowloon.—1st Sunday in Advent, 1st December, 1918. Holy Communion at Morning Service; Morning Prayer 11 a.m. Responses: Ferial. Venite: Goodson. Psalms: 2, 3, & 4, as set. Te Deum: Hayes Russell and Stainer. Jubilate: Nares, Chant 71. W. A. Kyrie: Thorne. Hymns: 54, 66, 565 (Tune 567), 78. Evening Prayer 6 p.m. Responses: Ferial. Psalms: 6, 7 & 8, as set. Magnificat: Barnby. Nunc Dimittis: Foster. Hymns: 68, 573 (Tune 472), 186, 25. God Save the King. Union Church, Kennedy Road.—Sunday Services Dec. 1st Morning 11. Subject: The Gift of the Morning Star. Hymns: 555, 124, 35, 108. Psalm 67. Evening 6. Hymns: 294, 219, 296, 273, 459. Subject: Sermons for Life's Journey: No. 4. The Consummation of The Journey. Preacher: Rev. J. Kirk Maconachie.

St. Peter's Church, West Point.—Sunday 1st December, 1918. 8 a.m. Holy Communion. 11 a.m. Morning Prayer, Holy Communion and Sermon. Preacher: Rev. W. T. Featherstone. Peak Church.—Holy Communion at 8.15 a.m.

The Gospel Hall.—(No. 10 and 12 Pedder Street). Weekly Services:—Sunday, Breaking of Bread, 11 a.m. Gospel Meeting, 8 p.m. Tuesday, Exposition of Scripture, 8 p.m. Thursday, Bible Class, 8 p.m. Friday, Bible Class for Ladies, 5.30 p.m. Saturday, Prayer Meeting, 8 p.m.

Wesleyan Methodist Church, Wan Chai.—Sunday Morning Service 10.15 a.m. Sunday Evening Service 6 p.m.

Soldiers' and Sailors' Home, Arsenal Street.—Sunday Evening, Gospel Services 8 p.m.

St. Joseph's Church, Garden Road.—Mass and Sermon at 10 a.m. followed by the Benediction of the Blessed Sacrament.

Roman Catholic Cathedral, Glencairn.—Low Masses at 6, 7, and 9.30 a.m. High Mass at 8 a.m. 5.30 p.m.—Benediction of the Blessed Sacrament.

First Church of Christ Scientist, MacDonnell Road: Sundays, 11.15 a.m. Wednesdays, 5.30 p.m.

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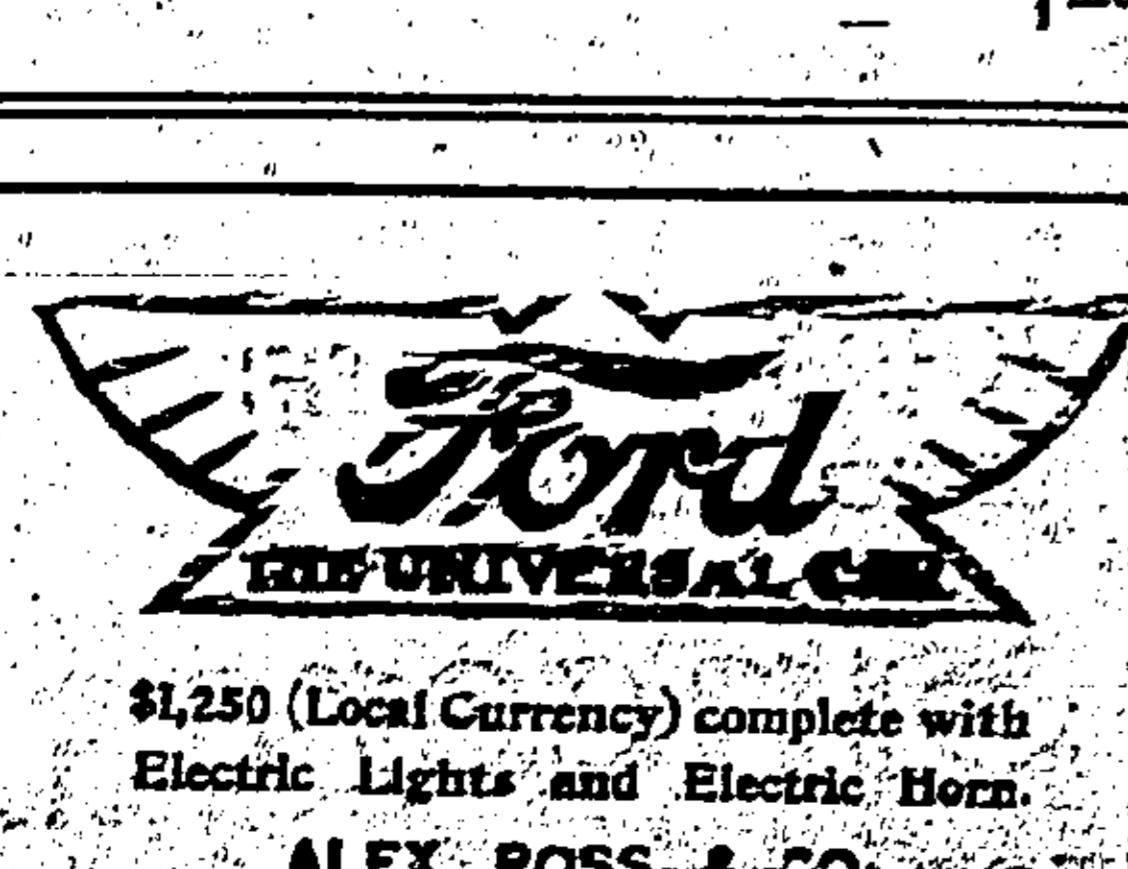
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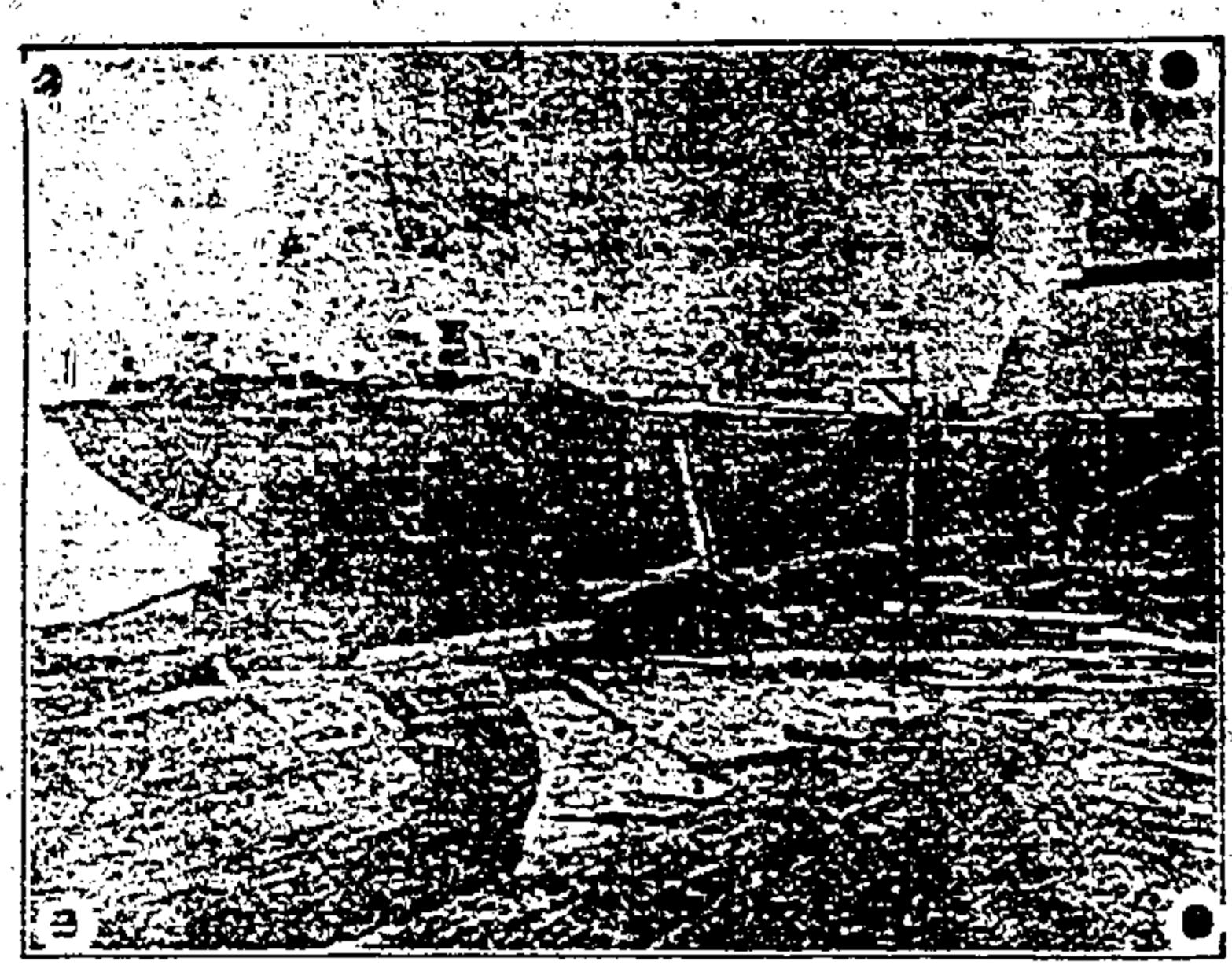
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NOTICES.

PEAK TRAMWAYS CO., LTD.

TIME TABLE.
WEEK DAYS.

10.00 a.m.	to 4.00 p.m.	Every 15 min.
10.30	to 4.30 p.m.	15 min.
11.00	to 5.00 p.m.	15 min.
11.30	to 5.30 p.m.	10 min.
12.00	to 6.00 p.m.	10 min.
12.30	to 6.30 p.m.	10 min.
1.00	to 7.00 p.m.	15 min.
1.30	to 7.30 p.m.	15 min.
2.00	to 8.00 p.m.	15 min.
2.30	to 8.30 p.m.	15 min.
3.00	to 9.00 p.m.	15 min.
3.30	to 9.30 p.m.	15 min.
4.00	to 10.00 p.m.	15 min.
4.30	to 10.30 p.m.	15 min.
5.00	to 11.00 p.m.	15 min.
5.30	to 11.30 p.m.	15 min.
6.00	to 12.00 midn.	15 min.

Every 15 min.

10 min.

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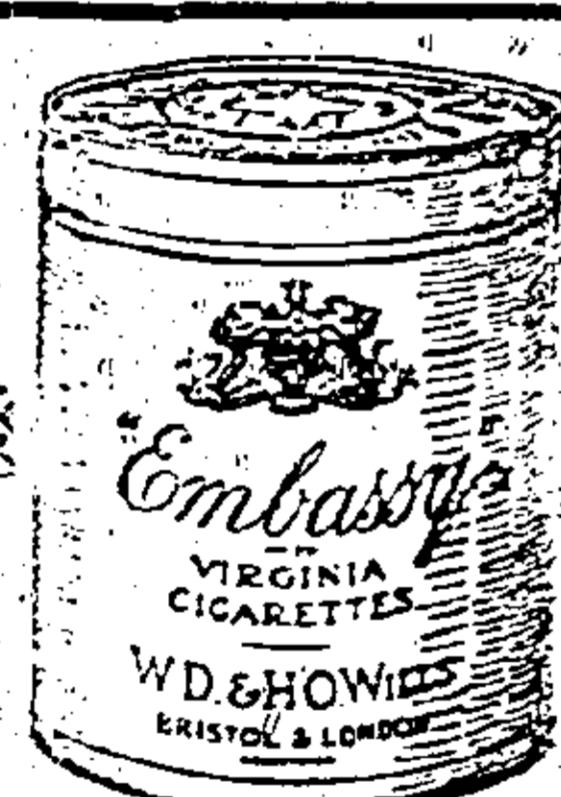
Helter-skelter, Joy Wheel, Swing Boats, Aunt Sally, Submarines and Aeroplanes, Chute, Picture Palace, Pill-box, Shooting Gallery, Merry-go-round, Zoo, Scottish Women's Stall, Thistle Tea Rooms, Supper Room, Dance Hall and Cabaret, Duck Pond, Fortune Tellers, Gypsies, Try-your-strength, Miniature Golf Course, etc., etc.,

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NOTICES.

ASAHI BEER.



POST OFFICE.

Telegraphic Communication with Wagian Lighthouse is now suspended.

The parcel post service to Cuba is suspended.

It is not far that all restrictions as to the use of wireless telegraphy by Merchant Vessels on the China Station have been abolished.

The Services to Germany, Austria, Bulgaria and the Ottoman Empire are suspended.

The Parcel Post Services to British East Africa and Egypt (except for members of the Expeditionary Forces) and to Abyssinia, Bagdad, Eritrea, French Somaliland, Italian Somaliland, Portuguese East Africa, Zanzibar and Russia have been suspended.

Registered and Parcel Mails close 15 minutes earlier than the time given below unless otherwise stated.

In the case of Mails closing before 9 a.m. Registration closes at 5 o'clock on the previous evening.

INWARD MAIRS.

Shanghai—Per BEIJING, 2nd Dec.

OUTWARD MAIRS.

TO-MORROW.

Saigon—Per YUNGHSHIN, 1st Dec. 9 a.m.
Shanghai & North China—Per YUNG CHOW, 1st Dec. 9 a.m.

Swatow, Amoy and Fornosa via K'engtung—Per KAIJO MARU, 1st Dec. 9 a.m.

MONDAY, 3rd December.

Swatow and Fangkuk—Per CHIUDAR, 2nd Dec. 9 a.m.

Philippine Islands—Per YEUNSANG, 6th Dec. 8 p.m.

TUESDAY, 3rd December.

Amoy, Shanghai and North China—Per TSIJANOEK, 3rd Dec. 9 a.m.

Shanghai & N. China—Per SINKIANG, 3rd Dec. 10 a.m.

Straits, Bangkok, Bombay, Aden, Egypt

& Europe via Suez—HEI Z, 3rd Dec. Reg 9.45 a.m. Letters 10.30 a.m.

Swatow, Amoy and Foochow—Per HAI HONG, 3rd Dec. 1 p.m.

THURSDAY, 5th December.

Shanghai and N. China—Per SUYANG, 5 Dec. 11 a.m.

Shanghai & N. China—Per KAIFONG, 5th Dec. 11 a.m.

FRIDAY, 6th December.

Swatow, Amoy and Foochow—Per HAL TAN, 6th Dec. 1 p.m.

Haiphong—Per CORNELIA, 2nd Dec. 5 p.m.

SATURDAY, 7th December.

Chefoo—Per KWAILIN, 7th Dec. 11 a.m.

ENTERTAINMENT

VICTORIA THEATRE.

Nov. 28th, 29th, 30th & Dec. 1st
9.15 P.M. PERFORMANCE.

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AND
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NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

YAMASHITA KISEN KAISHA

We beg to notify that we will remove from St. George's Building, to the top floor, King's Building on the 27th November, and all communications thereafter should be addressed as above.

HONGKONG HOTEL.

29TH NOVEMBER, 1918, &
ST. ANDREW'S DAY.

SPECIAL "TABLE D'HOTE" DINNERS WILL BE SERVED IN THE GRILL ROOM AT \$3.50 PER HEAD AND IN THE MAIN DINING ROOMS AT \$3.50 PER HEAD.

J. H. TAGGART,
MANAGER.

HONGKONG ELECTRIC COMPANY, LIMITED.

OWING to alterations and repairs at the Power Station the supply of electricity will be shut off on SUNDAY, the 1st December, from 7 A.M. to 1 A.M.

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & CO., Agents.
Hongkong, 28th November, 1918.

NOTICE.

WE have this day removed our office's from No. 5 Prince's Building to No. 11 Queen's Road Central (Second floor of the old Mercantile Bank Building) entrance by Ice House Street.

BENJAMIN & POTTS,
Hongkong, 28th November, 1918.

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